CAZON HO 40 -81726





Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2024 with funding from University of Toronto

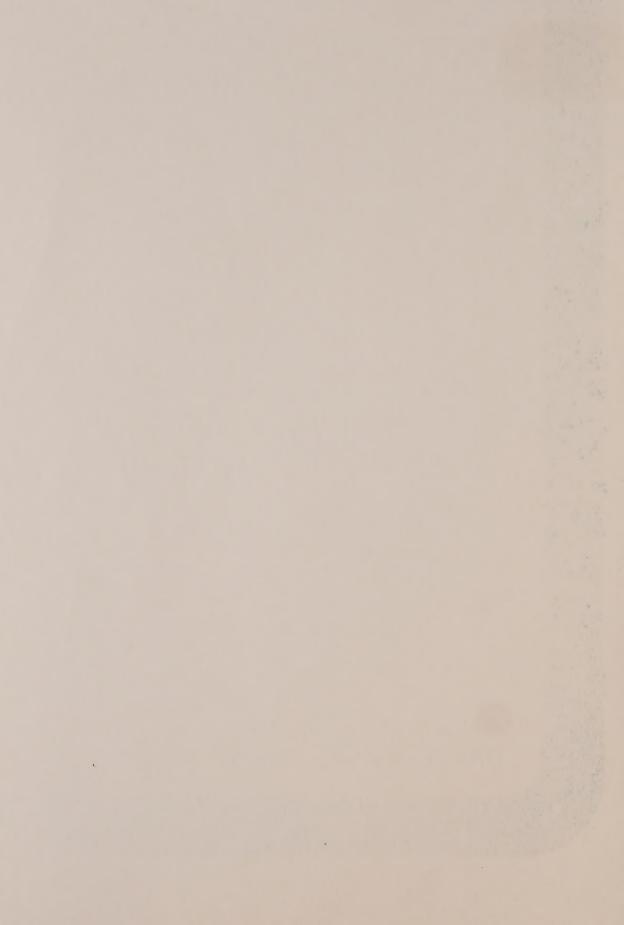
CA34N H& 40 -81726



Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

TENANT RECEPTIVENESS: FAMILY AND SENIOR CITIZEN MIXING IN PUBLIC HOUSING

POLICY AND PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT



CAZON 40 40 -81726

TENANT RECEPTIVENESS: FAMILY AND SENIOR CITIZEN MIXING IN PUBLIC HOUSING

George S. Hough
Policy and Program Development
Secretariat
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
and Housing

March, 1981



TENANT RECEPTIVENESS: FAMILY AND SENIOR CITIZEN MIXING IN PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
OBJECT	1
METHOD	1
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE OHC	3
REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SAMPLE	3
TENANT RESPONSIVENESS	5
TENANT RESPONSES: DISCUSSION PERIOD	6
CONCLUSIONS: GROUP MEETINGS	13
TENANT RESPONSES: POLL QUESTIONNAIRE	14
TENANT RESPONSES: MIX OF RESPONDENTS	15
TENANT RESPONSES: MIXING FAMILY AND SENIOR CITIZEN TENANTS	16
TENANT RESPONSES: TENANT CONCERNS	22
CONCLUSIONS: POLL RESULTS	25
APPENDICES	29
APPENDIX A: POLL QUESTIONNAIRE	30
B: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS IN THE SAMPLE	46
C: POSTERS AND HANDBILLS	52
D: CROSS-TABULATED RESPONSES BY QUESTION	55

Tenant Receptiveness: Family and Senior Citizen Mixing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 18.5% or 204 of the 1,104 tenants invited, participated in the poll. This is a good response rate for this type of survey.
- The discussion period brought out: security problems, concerns regarding unsupervised children, differences between values held by seniors and single parents and, among seniors, the impact children might have on their way of life.
- The poll questionnaire uncovered several important findings:
 - 50% of all respondents preferred senior citizens as neighbours, 25% preferred two parent families while only 5% preferred single parent families.

 Single parents were least preferred, even by other single parent families.
 - if mixing is to take place, 60% of respondents preferred it to be structured in separate buildings.
 - over 36% of respondents preferred neighbours of their own race.
 - 65% of respondents did not feel income differences between neighbours would be important if mixed.
 - there was a preference for employed and a dislike of welfare recipients as neighbours.
 - some 47% of respondents, mostly seniors, expressed the desire for neighbours without children.
 - 58% of respondents felt unsafe walking out at night.

- 48% of all respondents were aware of children causing vandalism in their projects.
- 88% preferred to live in their present units with existing rules and regulations than move.
- 67% felt OHC rules and regulations were fair.
- 54% were satisfied with management's enforcement of rules and regulations.
 - 80% felt their project manager was important in making their project a pleasant place.
 - 77% were satisfied about living in public housing.
 - 63% of respondents felt their families living elsewhere were satisfied that they were living in public housing.
 - Seniors appear to be satisfied when mixed, when they
 are in the majority, in separate buildings and have
 the ability to partake of activities which would bring
 them into contact with families.
 - Seniors are very dissatisfied with mixes in which they
 may have all of the above, save the majority.
 - Families are concerned about the impact their children may have on senior citizens.
 - Both families and senior citizens agreed that the worst children are those without parental supervision, and the parents of these children were single parents.
 - Seniors expressed a willingness to be mixed with adult singles or couples without children.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author, on behalf of the Policy and Program

Development Secretariat of the Ministry of Municipal

Affairs and Housing, wishes to express appreciation

for the co-operation received from tenants, Members

of the Boards and staff of the Local Housing

Authorities which participated in the study.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Peter Lepik of the Secretariat who conducted two of the group meetings and administrations of the questionnaire.

TENANT RECEPTIVENESS: FAMILY AND SENIOR CITIZEN MIXING

INTRODUCTION

Demand for public housing units is dependent upon demographic and economic characteristics displayed by existing tenants and applicants on the waiting list.

Over the past decade, families in the non-tenant population of the Province have become smaller on average. Enough time has now passed to see this pattern transfer to the low income segment of the population from which public housing applicants come.

The present demand for units is significantly different from that of only a few years ago. Whereas previously applicants had placed great demand for units with several bedrooms, today the greatest demand is for single and two-bedroom units. At the same time, existing tenant families have aged, children have left home and family sizes have become smaller. This has further increased the demand for smaller units.

OBJECT

The object of the tenant opinion poll was to determine what the tenants might think of mixing senior citizens and families together.

METHOD

Tenant opinions were gathered in two types of projects,

those which were mixed and those which were exclusively occupied by families or senior citizens, using a poll type questionnaire, administered in a group setting at a sample of housing projects. The questionnaire was developed relying upon recent questionnaires from similar research projects in Britain, the United States and Canada (see Appendix A). Being a poll, the questionnaire omitted open ended questions which provide more detail regarding the qualitative aspects of responses. However, this poll provided the advantage that if it brought out major problems, an in-depth study regarding these issues could then be undertaken.

Each project in the sample was visited and examined in terms of its location, proximity to facilities, responsiveness to tenant privacy requirements, etc.

Furthermore, with the local housing authority management and project management, an appreciation of the client group accommodated and those in attendance at the group meeting was acquired.

Sample projects were selected from OFIS* project data and finalized in consultation with the Local Authorities.

Detail regarding the general characteristics of each project are included in Appendix B.

^{*} OFIS Organizational Financial Information System

It had been intended to leave copies of the questionnaire at the sample projects so that residents unable to attend the group meeting could contribute to the process. Unfortunately, circumstances beyond the control of the Secretariat prevented this, and mail-in responses were abandoned.

Residents of each project in the sample were invited to group meetings in or near their projects. Invitations were in the form of handbills and posters. Examples are to be found in Appendix C. Group meetings were divided into two parts, an initial discussion period separated from the administration of the questionnaire by a refreshment break.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE OHC

The Ontario Housing Corporation made initial contact with the Boards of the Local Authorities, contacted local board management and provided the Secretariat with a list of contacts which included the Local Authority managers, project managers and community relations workers. The OHC was responsible for protocol and assisted by directly dealing with some Local Authorities.

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SAMPLE

The sample was drawn to be more sensitive to mixing issues than to be representative of the household types in the tenant universe. Consequently, the number of respondents did not parallel the distribution of households in the

universe. Table 1 shows the overall distribution of household types. Table 2 shows this distribution by project within the sample.

 $\begin{array}{cc} \underline{\text{TABLE}} & \underline{1} \\ \\ \text{Overall Representativeness by Household Type} \end{array}$

	Percent Senior Citizens	Percent Single Parent Families	Percent Two Parent Families	Percent Others
Tenant Universe*	54%	25%	11%	88
Sample Population	39%	31%	14%	16%
Respondent Population	65%	16%	14%	4%

^{*} Non-metro tenant universe only, OFIS data

Although the sample was not representative of the population as a whole, it is very sensitive to responses from senior citizens, the predominant respondents, even in mixed projects. Thus, the responses to this poll should indicate the opinions of tenants, especially senior citizen tenants. Responses to all questions will be presented in terms of household type to maintain this sensitivity.

Household	Type -	Representativeness by Project

	% SENIOR	CITIZEN	% SINGLE	PARENTS	% TWO PA	RENTS	% OTHE	RS
Project	Project Popu- lation	Poll Respon- dents	Project Popu- lation	Poll Respon- dents	Project Popu- lation	Poll Respon- dents	Project Popu- lation	Pol1 Respon- dents
A	34%	72%	40%	23%	9%	5%	17%	2%
В	28%	54%	18%	13%	14%	4%	39%	29%
С	100%	97%	-	-	-	-	-	3%
D	-	-	78%	60%	2 0%	40%	1%	-
Е	18%	53%	63%	20%	15%	27%	3%	-
F	66%	58%	12%	11%	22%	30%		2%
Total	39%	65%	31%	16%	14%	14%	16%	4%

TENANT RESPONSIVENESS

Group meetings do not usually attract large numbers of respondents. Table 3 shows tenant responsiveness by project. The two projects having the lowest turnout require some explanation. Project B accommodates a very satisfied tenant body. Although they may appear apathetic, they simply exhibited little motivation to discuss non-existent problems. The meeting at Project D coincided with a tornado, torrential rains and severe hail. To add to the problem, Project D residents had to cross a wide field to attend the meeting.

In all, however, the overall average of 18.5% response rate should be considered "good" for a poll conducted in this manner. It is a matter of conjecture to estimate how many more tenants may have participated if the mail-in questionnaires which were planned, had been implemented. It is doubtful that this method would have increased the response rate by as much as 5%.

TABLE 3

Respondent Responsiveness by Project

Project	Туре	Total # units	Total Responses	Responses as
A	Mixed	302	65	21.5%
В	Mixed	314	24	7.6%
С	Senior	88	32	36.4%
D	Family	108	10	9.3%
E	Mixed	91	15	16.5%
F	Mixed	201	57	28.4
,				
Total		1,104	204	18.5%

TENANT RESPONSES: DISCUSSION PERIOD

This section extends to a diversity of concerns. The difference in these concerns stems from differing management styles and the issues facing project managers and local authorities.

Project A

Project A is one of the more difficult to manage in the Housing Authority portfolio. Its reputation and the behavioural problems of some tenants is the cause of concern by many family and senior citizen tenants. The major concern of both tenant groups and management is security. Senior citizens see the cause of their security concerns as unsupervised children, resident or visiting. Family tenants agree with this assessment, but add that parents of unsupervised children are often problem causers themselves.

There is a problem regarding policing, both by the municipal police force and the security service.

Tenants felt that the municipal police were not providing adequate service to Project A. The Authority examined the Community Guardian alternative, but were informed their problems were so marginal they did not require such services. One answer that might be investigated is the approach taken in Projects C and D, which will be dealt with below.

Senior citizen tenants form a minority at Project A and see themselves and their way of life as visibly different. To families, seniors are not seen as the grumbling elderly; but the majority of families and seniors are obviously being abused by a small

number of family tenants who are unwilling or unable to effectively supervise their children or are insensitive of the effects of their activities and lack of child supervision upon the remaining tenants.

Project B

Tenants of Project B were generally quite satisfied. They saw little problem with children. When probed, they stated that most children in the project were adequately supervised, but agreed that unsupervised children could cause problems. The senior citizens liked the mixed nature of the project, for they felt they could withdraw to their homes when they wanted privacy or could become spectators of the many child or younger adult activities going on, in or nearby the project.

There were only two points of dissatisfaction voiced by tenants; poor lighting of the walkways and poor ventilation in the washing area. In sum, a very satisfied tenant group.

Project C

This exclusive senior citizens apartment is attractively located among private rental developments occupied by families and seniors alike. The residents here did not react positively to the mixed concept. They saw their highly developed social structure

threatened by the mixed tenant concept. They feared that children, especially unsupervised children, might interfere with their organized activities and their private activities. They regarded the introduction of single parents with one child into their project as the introduction of social values which were vastly different from those held by the majority of senior citizen residents. The group was more accepting of single adults or couples without children, if a new tenant group were to be introduced.

There were no concerns over security barring the occasional practice of leaving the locked side door open. There was great satisfaction with the security tenant concept explained below.

Project D

In this family project, tenant concerns over mixing centered on the acceptability of families to senior citizens. The family tenants clearly saw unsupervised children as being a greater problem for seniors than for themselves. As for having senior citizens within their project (in suitable accommodation), they seemed cautious; not for themselves, but intead for the senior citizens.

The Project D and neighbouring public housing project were once among the least desirable projects in this

city. Today, they are among the most desired by applicants and tenants being transferred. This change has occurred for two main reasons: one is the role played by tenant associations; and the other is the receptiveness of management to these associations and their responsibilities.

The only current security problem noted during the discussion stemmed from tenant children climbing over a tall chain link fence into a private rental project to swim in the pool late in the evenings. Past problems were noted, but considered resolved by both tenants and management.

Each project in this city has a tenant association which is charged with responsibility for project security and grounds clean-up. Within each project one or more tenants are provided with accommodation in exchange for security duty. A tenant is thereby placed in the forefront when dealing with problems in the project. The security tenant acts as agent of the authority and agent of the tenant association in these matters. thus, in those few cases of eviction for anti-social behaviour, the plaintive is faced by the combined forces of the local authority, the security tenant and the tenant association of the project in question. This redefinition of the "we's and they's" should provide food for thought for other authorities.

Project E

This small mixed project is surrounded by several other public housing projects in the city's east end. Residents in attendance were very concerned about their personal security. Much of the discussion period was taken up relating past experiences with teenagers breaking into family and senior citizen units, intimidating tenants and vandalizing the neighbourhood.

Those in attendance were the more responsible tenants. They were angry with the Housing Authority for not controlling the rowdy tenant group. They were also upset by the number of children who roamed the project at all hours of the night. The Authority noted that tenants were unwilling to testify against rowdy tenants in court, thus evictions for anti-social behaviour were nearly impossible.

Tenants in attendance related past complaints they
had raised of harassment, intimidation and vandalism
by teenagers, but they wanted some type of protection
before being willing to initiate further complaints
to authorities.

Local police were described as ineffective, to the point where local teenagers saw being chased by the police as good sport. There was a lack of tenant cohesion, which would form the basis of a tenant association, although there was an indication that

some tenants were considering vigilante action.

Project F

This development comprises three neighbouring projects, a senior citizen apartment, a twenty unit senior citizen row complex and a family row complex. Seniors at the group meeting were alarmed by the prospect of families being mixed in their projects. They foresaw their social patterns being disrupted and were concerned about other impacts children might make on their lives.

There was confusion about the sale of public housing in Metro and the formation of a Local Housing Authority. They appeared to be misinformed about these issues and cited the media as their source of information.

Some complained about not being instructed on how to use the intercom system. A similar problem was raised at Project C. In both cases management noted that instructions given appeared to be forgotten over time, thus intercoms were misused and became a security problem. Clearer written instructions on the intercom units may alleviate the problem.

Seniors also complained about the noise made by teenagers in the adjoining family project. Noise emanating from the nearby shopping plaza and traffic on the major aterial road were also mentioned. The families attending the group meeting were upset by the dominance of senior citizen concerns. They favoured the idea of mixing families and senior citizens. Their concerns focused on the lack of facilities and creative outlets available for teenagers. Discussion centered on the loss of an area previously used for playing basketball.

CONCLUSIONS: GROUP MEETING

The division was not, as might have been expected, between the exclusive and mixed projects, but there is an important dividing line within mixed projects. The residents of Project B were satisfied with their mix because senior citizen residents were accommodated in a separate building, and formed the majority of tenants. These seniors saw their building as a sub-project and saw management dealing with their requirements separately.

Where seniors were not the majority, Project A, for example, they viewed themselves as being a minority group compelled to express their needs to management in an adversarial climate with family residents.

Security is an important concern, which was addressed in varying ways. The Housing Authority which manages Project B expands large sums of money engaging the services of a private security service. This achieves the desired result, but has one drawback. Once tenants become acquainted with the security staff, the with-

drawal of services becomes almost impossible even when security problems have been overcome.

The group meeting acquired tenant opinions in an open format. The questionnaire offered more privacy for the expression of personal opinions. Examination of responses to the questionnaire will indicate where opinions expressed privately may differ from those gathered during the group meetings.

TENANT RESPONSES: POLL QUESTIONNAIRE

Responses from tenants are presented by question and household type, to be sensitive to the different opinions of senior citizen, single and two parent family and disabled tenants.

Not all questions are analyzed because some are less relevant to the question of mixing family and senior citizen tenants. Some were of strategic importance, to elicit a better response rate for more important questions (dilemma questions for example). Others were used as fillers. These were included to enable the respondent to miss the last page or two of the questionnaire without affecting responses to more important questions.

The analysis of questions has three perspectives. The first is the mix of respondents. The second is the question of mixing and tenant reaction to the concept. The last is the responses received regarding concerns raised during the group meetings. All results are

analyzed showing the question or topic, the proportions of senior citizens, single and two parent families, disabled residents and the proportion of those who did not respond. In all cases, cross tabulations of the responses to each question are included in Appendix D.

TENANT RESPONSES: MIX OF RESPONDENTS

As stated above, some 65% of respondents were senior citizens: 16% were single parent families, 14% were two parent families, 3% were disabled, 1% failed to indicate of which group they were members. The disabled group includes both senior citizens and younger, single individuals and couples. Respondents chose in which category they wished to be grouped.

Regarding previous residence in public housing, some 85% of respondents indicated they were first time residents. This included 88% of senior citizens; 84% of single parents, 72% of two parents; 85% of the disabled. Only 3% of respondents failed to answer this question.

Some 7% of respondents failed to indicate their <u>prime</u>

<u>source of income</u> while about 74% of seniors received

retirement pensions; 54% of single parents were social

assistance recipients; nearly 59% of two parent

families were employed; all of the disabled received disability pensions.

About 28% of respondents failed to indicate which income group they were in. Some 30% of seniors were in the \$2,500 to \$4,999 range; over 33% of single person families were in the same range; two parent families were clustered into two groups of 17% each in the \$7,500 to \$9,999 and \$15,000 to \$19,999 ranges. About 42% of the disabled were in the same income group as seniors and single parents.

In sum, the majority of respondents were first time public housing tenants. They had differing income sources and exhibited a wider distribution of income ranges than might have been expected. Given the relative mix of respondents, how receptive were they to the mixing of families and senior citizens?

TENANT RESPONSES: MIXING FAMILY AND SENIOR CITIZEN TENANTS

The response of tenants to this concept has been evaluated in direct and indirect terms. As will be seen, some correlation between both methods exists.

When asked which types of neighbours would be preferred if families were to be mixed, 25% chose two parent families; 50% chose senior citizens; only 5% chose

single parents. Some 18% of respondents failed to answer this question. In detail: some 65% of seniors preferred senior citizen neighbours; single parent families were split with 33% preferring two parent families and 27% preferring senior citizens; over 65% of two parent families preferred two parent families and the disabled were split with 28% each for two parent families and senior citizens. Single parent families were the least desired by all groups.

Responding to how a mix should be structured, over 60% favoured separate buildings. This included over 64% of seniors; 51% of single parent families; and 65% of two parent families. The disabled on the other hand, preferred to be mixed on the same floors as others.

Questions on the qualitative aspects of mixing were asked. These were intended to indirectly address the question. When asked about racial preferences, over 39% of senior citizens preferred living with neighbours of their same race; 39% of single parent families made the same choice; over 41% of two parent families preferred mixed races as did over 42% of the disabled respondents. Some 33% of respondents failed to answer this question or didn't have a preference.

Some 16% of respondents failed to indicate their preference regarding religious backgrounds of neighbours.

Over 68% of seniors; 88% of single parents; 86% of two parents; and 85% of the disabled indicated their neighbours' religious background would not matter to them.

When asked whether it was better for neighbours to have <u>similar or different incomes</u>, some 65% of respondents indicated this did not matter to them. This included 62% of seniors; 75% of single parents; 72% of two parents; and 57% of the disabled. Some 21% failed to respond.

A preference for neighbours who are within the labour force and not on social assistance is indicated in the responses to two questions. The first question asked which proportion of neighbours would be employed in their preferred neighbourhood. Some 38% failed to respond or had no opinion. The largest groups responding all preferred most neighbours to be employed; 30% for seniors; 48% for single parents; 68% for two parents; and 28% of the disabled.

When asked their preferred proportion of neighbours on social assistance, some 45% had no opinion or failed to answer. Of those that responded, the largest groups all preferred no neighbours receiving social assistance, 18% for seniors and 27% for single parents; 31% for two parents; and 28% for the disabled.

Responding to whether there was a preference for neighbours with children, some 66% of senior citizens preferred neighbours without children; 66% of single parents preferred some neighbours with children; two parents were split, 48% preferred all neighbours and 44% preferred some neighbours to have children; the disabled were split evenly into all three categories. Some 12% of respondents failed to answer this question.

It appears there are some who would appreciate living in a mixed setting there are others who would tolerate this, but the majority of senior citizens prefer to live in exclusive accommodation. This finding corresponds with findings from other studies. Where further work has been conducted, findings show that senior citizens have registered their fears of the unknown, rather than expressing their true ability to adapt to a changed or mixed environment.

What has been expressed is reluctance to accept change. In terms of being adaptable, senior citizens are the least adaptable group among the tenants presently housed. The disabled on the other hand are very adaptable indeed. Regarding concerns raised by senior citizens over unsupervised children, both family and senior citizens in attendance at the group meetings agreed that the majority of these children came from single parent families. Thus, the mixing of senior citizens and single parent

families would represent the combination of the two most different groups.

The sensitivity of senior citizens to differences in norms and values from single parent families is of importance. Should single parent families be housed with senior citizens, it would be advisable for single parents to be employed, and to have been employed steadily for some time. Of importance here is the attitudes held by both groups and the interplay of such attitudes. Should this not be considered, the single parent may be ostracised by the seniors, and compelled to form relationships with other single parents only. This would not be conducive to the development of a good neighbourhood.

As for single parents, it is important to note that of all preferred types of neighbours, they were least preferred by all groups, including single parents. Single parents are known to form concentric patterns of relationships. When they first move in, they may befriend their most immediate single parent neighbours with similarly aged children. The initial relationship is often one of psychological support, bringing out many of the intimate details of the past. Over time, the need for psychological support diminishes and the need for other types of relationships increases. As this occurs, old relationships are deliberately toned

down, and new relationships are formed with other neighbours. Quite often some of these are single parents as well, but if the only available neighbours are single parents, a new sub-culture may develop.

Where senior citizens are joined by employed single parents, single parents should be limited to under 15% of the total tenant population. Furthermore, they should be scattered throughout the project so as to avoid concentration. Where possible, an attempt to place single parents with children of similar ages in one project would assist in the formation of play relationships, parent relationships, and both parent and child relationships with senior citizen tenants.

What is being pointed to here is the necessity of demonstrating to the senior citizen group that the single parent tenants who have joined them are actively involved in making a contribution to their families and by working, to the society as a whole. This is the norm accepted by most senior citizens and if the mixing attempt fails to consider this, the attempt itself may be prone to failure.

This recipe for mixing is valid for the intermediate future. As time passes it will be possible to introduce single parents receiving social assistance to the senior citizen tenant group.

RESPONSES REGARDING TENANT CONCERNS

This section deals with concerns raised at the group meetings and by tenant associations or the media in the recent past. One of the major areas of concern to tenants and management is security. Security can be viewed both directly and indirectly because of the complexity of the concept. It is also advisable to utilize both perspectives because of the nature of questionnaire administration.

Regarding the latter, security has been seen to depend in part on the resident's perception of home.

Sarkissian for example has used mapping techniques to define this concept. In the poll, tenants were asked to indicate the point at which they felt they had arrived home. Half of all respondents indicated that they arrived home at their doorway to their unit.

This included, 47% of seniors; 54% of single parent families, 51% of two parent families and 71% of the disabled. Less than 1% failed to answer this question.

Home being such a small area indicates there are obstacles within the tenant groups that inhibit their developing a broader concept of neighbourhood. Some 19% of respondents felt they arrived home at the entrance to their building or project and only 10%

felt that home extended into the area surrounding their building or project. In part, this obstacle may be due to the knowledge that occupancy is due to continued eligibility, thus, the high rating among the disabled. This analysis seems to falter somewhat with senior citizen tenants.

From a more direct approach, some 58% tenants responded that they did not feel safe walking alone at night around their projects. Those with the greatest fears in this regard were the seniors and single parents. Two parent families felt more secure while the disabled were by far the most secure group.

When asked if they were aware of <u>vandalism</u> perpetrated by children, 48% of respondents acknowledged their awareness, while just under 30% indicated no knowledge. Uniquely, the group most aware of the children's vandalism were single parent families, nearly 85% of them. The group most unaware were the disabled. Some 22% failed to respond to this question.

An immediate conclusion regarding the lower awareness of vandalism and security by the disabled might be their lack of mobility. On the other hand, none of the residents who attended these meetings were so

handicapped as to fall into this category.

Another area of tenant concern was the <u>rules</u>

and regulations tenants must abide by and management
must enforce. The usual image presented by the media,
by some tenant associations and by tenants who are
having difficulties with management, is that the
rules are unfair, arbitrary, and discriminatory in
both written terms and in application.

Given these charges, it might be expected that tenants would prefer living in less regulated accommodation.

Some 88% of respondents indicated they preferred to remain in public housing with existing regulations rather than reside elsewhere without rules and regulations. This included 85% of seniors; 94% of single parents; 100% of two parent families and nearly 86% of the disabled. Only 2% preferred to live elsewhere without rules, while some 9% failed to indicate their preference.

Some 67% of respondents indicated that the existing rules were fair. This included 67% of seniors; nearly 64% of single parents; 76% of two parent families; 71% of the disabled. Only 13% indicated they were unfair. There were some 10% who failed to respond to this question.

When asked about their opinion regarding the way management enforced the rules and regulations within their projects, 36% of respondents stated they were satisfied. This included 32% of seniors, 30% of single parent families, 55% of two parent families and 71% of the disabled. Some 38% of the respondents failed to answer this question. In part this high non-response rate must be blamed upon the positioning of this question at the end of the questionnaire.

The role of the manager in making the project a pleasant place to live was seen by some 81% of respondents as being important or very important. This included 18% of senior citizens, 87% of single parent families and 88% of two parent families and 85% of the disabled. About 22% of respondents failed to answer this question.

From a different perspective, tenants were questioned about their overall satisfaction with living in public housing. Some 77% of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied while only 12% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. The former group included 84% of senior citizens, 50% of single parents, 72% of two parents and 85% of the disabled. Only 9% of respondents failed to answer this question or had no opinion.

Respondents were asked their understanding of the <u>satis</u>faction of their families living elsewhere regarding their
living in public housing. About 63% of respondents

indicated their families were either satisfied or very satisfied with their being in public housing. This included 66% of senior citizens, 54% of single parent families, 62% of two parent families and 70% of the disabled. Some 12% stated their families were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied while 12% had no opinion and 8% failed to answer the question.

CONCLUSIONS: POLL RESULTS

There appear to be some differences between the poll results. With nearly 60% of the respondents indicating concern over their security when walking alone at night, it is contradictory to find that 78% of respondents were generally satisfied with living in public housing.

One explanation might be that security concerns relate to the broader neighbourhood, while satisfaction is focused on their units and projects. On the other hand, the respondents may be overemphasizing their satisfaction level, either to indicate their appreciation for being subsidized or to balance off other more cutting responses, security for example.

Unfortunately, a poll cannot readily identify the true from the false components in response patterns without more detailed questions or a time-series of responses on which to base judgments. Should these issues be seen as important, the best route would entail the

individual interview method which would include openended questions on such matters.

In general, it appears that the respondent group was quite satisfied with living in public housing. There were definite concerns over security, but the local authorities may only have a part to play in this matter. Remedies to the security problem will involve the cooperation of management, tenants and local police forces.

The number of times tenants stated they faced substandard service from their local police forces invites attention. This poll did not interview local police authorities or examine the legalities of crown and privately owned property. Without the ability to maintain effective policing, as appears to be done in the private sector, public housing will become a refuge for society's outcasts. This area invites further investigation.

Regarding concerns over the rules and regulations, these appear to be greatly over-exaggerated given the responses to this poll. The same could be said about the fairness of the ways such rules are being administered. There are points to be noted here; none of the communities polled have the racial problems faced in Metro. Furthermore, there is a diversity in the level of tenant organization in the communities polled. In the Project D area, the project level organization appears to be predominant even though a larger umbrella group exists.

In the Project B area, it is the umbrella group which is predominant. In the Project A area, on the other hand, no organizations exist.

Given the diversity in tenant organization but the relative similarity in responses to questions regarding rules, fairness and the role tenant organizations might play, there is a hiatus between the feelings of tenants and the headline stories which are critical along these lines.

APPENDICES

The four appendices which follow have been included in this report to enable readers to examine individual questions in detail, something which was seen to be beyond the scope of the written report. It is hoped that this information will be useful to those seeking greater detail, or more specific answers to the many questions posed in the questionnaire.

The numbers of the questions in Appendix "D" do not match those in the questionnaire because the survey instrument could not present questions in the order in which they would be analyzed.

APPENDIX A

The Questionnaire and Its Development

The questionnaire was developed by first noting those issues which were seen to be important to the public housing tenant group. These issue areas were discussed with professionals in the field, such as Dr. Blosom Wigdor of the Program in Gerontology at the University of Toronto.

Questionnaires were then acquired from the more recent and better evaluations of tenant mixing conducted in Britain (Bourneville), the USA (Brookline, MHFA, and Easter Hill Village), and Canada (False Creek, Edgeley Village, St. Lawrence, and a proposed study of tenant satisfaction in public housing units in London). In addition, questionnaires specifically dealing with senior citizens housing satisfaction were also collected (works by Gloria Guttman in Vancouver).

Relevant questions were drawn from these questionnaires and reviewed by professionals in the field, such as Dr. Albert Rose of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and the Secretariat. During the editing process, questions were strategically arranged to increase responses to sensitive questions.



PUBLIC HOUSING TEMANT

OPINION POLL

CONDUCTED BY THE

POLICY AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

MINISTRY OF HOUSING

FOR THE

OMTARIO HOUSING CORPORATION

JULY - AUGUST 1980

SATISFAIT(E) DE LA GESTION	ICILIAIRE, QUANT:
FAI	OM!
TIS	Д Ш
SA	-WB
Nous	S
ÊTES-V(E LE
ζ <u>Γ</u>	吕
47,	

NON	///////	//////////////////////////////////////	##/////// 			/////////	//////////////////////////////////////	4/////]	/ <i> </i>
Tho	//////////////////////////////////////	<i> </i>	##/////// 	//////////////////////////////////////	//////////////////////////////////////	/////////	//////////////////////////////////////	<i>\</i> 	 .
- AUX RÉPARATIONS GÉNÉRALES	À L'INTÉRIEUR ,	- À L'ENTRETIEN DE	- À L'ENTRETIEN DE	L'EXTERIEUR	- A LA PERCEPTION DES LOYERS	TAUX MESURES PRISES CONTRE LES LOCATAIRES QUI	DÉSOBÉISSENT AUX RÈGLEMENTS ,,,		DES RÉGLEMENTS

PUBLIC HOUSING TENANT OPINION POLL

	Check One	Member SEX	1 1 1 1 1
PROJECT NAME: JECT ADDRESS:	: >;	One for Each Member YEAR BORN SEX	
PROJECT NAME; PROJECT ADDRESS;	SENIOR CITIZEN SINGLE PARENT FAMILY TWO PARENT FAMILY	HEAD SPOUSE/PARTNER ELDEST CHILD	ZND ELDEST 3RD ELDEST 4TH ELDEST 5TH ELDEST
PROJECT NO: EB 0 C	1. HOUSEHOLD TYPE;	2. AGE AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:	

45. PRÉFÉREZ-VOUS DEMEUIRER DANS:

46, PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LES ASSOCIATIONS DE LOCATAIRES AIDENT À AMÉLIORER:

une case	1///	<i> </i>	e par ligne					
Cochez		-	NON N					
	 VOTRE_LOGEMENT ACTUEL AVEC LES REGLEMENTS ACTUELLEMENT EN VIGUEUR 	- UN QUARTIER SANS REGLEMENT	Cochez	- LES INSTALLATIONS RECREATIVES	- L'ENTRETIEN DES IMMEUBLES	- LES MÉTHODES DE PERCEPTION DU LOYER	- LES RAPPORTS ENTRE LOCATAIRES ET GÉRANT 🗆	- LES SOLUTIONS APPORTEES AUX PROBLÈMES DE LOCATAIRE

			!// /// ///////////////////////////////	//,	/// /// //////////////////////////////
YEARS	YEARS	₩.	Check One YES NO	YEARS	YES ON OPINION
HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS COMMUNITY?	HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN YOUR PRESENT HOME?	HOW MUCH RENT DO YOU PAY?	HAVE YOU LIVED IN PUBLIC HOUSING BEFORE?	HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN PUBLIC HOUSING?	DO YOU THINK THIS IS AN ATTRACTIVE NEIGHBOURHOOD?
м <u>.</u>	4.	5.	9	7.	∞ .

AETH DE MICHV ANALVOED LES DEPONSES	" AL LIN DE L'ILEUA ANALISEN LES REPUNSES,	NOUS AIMERIONS SAVOIR À QUELLE	TRANCHE DE REVENUS APPARTIENT	VOTRE FAMILLE?
5	7			

VEUILLEZ TENIR COMPTE DE TOUTES VOS SOURCES DE REVENUS

RÔLE IMPORTANT	VOTRE LIFU D'HABITATION
S	0
A-F-IL	RENDRE
VOTRE GERANT A-T-IL	À JOUER POUR AGREABLE?
43.	

ESTIMEZ-VOUS QUE LES REGLES ET REGLEMENTS DE L'ENSEMBLE DOMICILIAIRE SONT EN GENERAL JUSTES? 44.

Cochez une case EN DOLLARS PAR AN 1 - 2,499 2,500 - 4,999 5,000 - 7,499 7,500 - 9,999 10,000 -12,499 12,500 -14,999 15,000 -24,999 25,000 -24,999 25,000 -24,999 30,000 - ET PLUS	Cochez une case - TRES IMPORTANT IMPORTANT PEU IMPORTANT

Cochez une case - 001

- NE SAIS PAS ...

1441441441

/ /// ////////////////////////////////	144444444444444444444444444444444444444	
		⁷ /##//##///
		ine
Check One SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RETIREMENT PENSION DISABILITY PENSION	EXCELLENT G00D P00R VERY P00R AVERAGE	YES Check One On Each Line YES NO
9, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR PRIME SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME	10. COMPARED TO MOST PEOPLE YOUR AGE YOUR HEALTH IS:	11. HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES WHEN DEALING WITH: - PROJECT MANAGEMENT YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Cochez une case par ligne

AU SUJET DES ENFANTS DE VOTRE ENSEMBLE

DOMICILIAIRE:

37.

1114418418418

DES IMMEUBLES SEPARES DES ETAGES SEPARES

1

SI LES PERSONNES AGÉES ET LES FAMILLES DEVAIENT COHABITER, PRÉFÉRERIEZ-VOUS:

39

DES TROUS, CASSENT DES VITRES, ETC. EXISTE-T-IL DES PROBLÈMES DE CE GENRE

DANS VOTRE ENSEMBLE DOMICILIAIRE?

ENDOMMAGENT LES PROPRIETES, CREUSENT

38.

ETAGES MIXTES

Cochez une case

·/////////////////////////////////////		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
VERY SATISFIED SATISFIED DISSATISFIED VERY DISSATISFIED NO OPINION NO FAMILY ELSEWHERE	Check one - MOST FAMILIES WERE EMPLOYED - 60% WERE EMPLOYED - HALF WERE EMPLOYED - 40% WERE EMPLOYED	- A GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD FAR FROM SHOPS, ETC A POOR NEIGHBOURHOOD NEARBY SHOPS, ETC
16, WHAT DO MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY WHO LIVE ELSEWHERE THINK OF YOUR LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING?	17. WOULD YOU PREFER A NEIGHBOURHOOD WHERE:	18, WOULD YOU PREFER;

	///////////////////////////////////////		'// <i>//////////////////////////////////</i>	'/////////////////////////////////////
)	AIENT TOUS DES ENFANTS	LA PLUPART OUELQUES-UNS ONELQUES-UNS ONELQUES-UNS ONELA MOITIÉ ONE SAIS PAS ONE SAIS PAS	Cochez une case - UN REVENU SIMILAIRE AU VÔTRE - DES REVENUS DIFFÉRENTS - IMPORTE PEU - NE SAIS PAS	BEAUCOUP UN PEU TRÈS PEU PAS DU TOUT NE SAIS PAS
	DANS LES CINQ OU SIX LOGEMENTS LES PLUS PRÈS DE CHEZ VOUS, PREFERERIEZ-VOUS QUE LES LOCATAIRES;	PARMI LES CINQ OU SIX VOISINS LES PLUS PRÈS DE CHEZ VOUS, COMBIEN EN CONNAISSEZ- VOUS PAR LEUR NOM?	35, EST-IL PRÉFÉRABLE QUE LES CINQ OU SIX VOISINS LES PLUS PRÈS DE CHEZ VOUS AIENT	AVEZ-VOUS DES RELATIONS AVES LES RÉSIDENTS OU LES VOISINS DONT LE REVENU, LE TYPE DE FAMILLE OU LE MODE DE VIE DIFFERENT DU VOTRE?
	33,	34.	35.	36,

\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Check one LOOKS VERY NICE COOKS FAIRLY NICE COOKS FAIRLY BAD COOKS VERY BAD COOKS ABOUT AVERAGE COOKS ABOUT AVERAGE COOKS	YES Check one DON'T KNOW	AT YOUR FRONT DOOR AT YOUR BUILDING ENTRANCE IN THE STREETS AROUND YOUR BUILDING WHEN YOU FIRST SEE YOUR BUILDING IN THE AREA SURROUNDING YOUR BUILDING
WHAT DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE WOULD SAY ABOUT THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD?	DO YOU THINK YOU DO THINGS NIFFERENTLY FROM BEFORE BECAUSE YOU WERE AFFECTED BY WHAT YOUR NEIGHBOURS HAVE SAID AND DONE?	AT WHAT POINT DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE ARRIVED "HOME"?

21,

DANS VOTRE QUARTIER?

32.

31,

SOIENT DES FAMILLES:

30.

/// //////////////////////////////////	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
VERY WELL Check one QUITE WELL COUTE WELL COUTER POORLY COUT TOO WELL COUTER POORLY COUTER POORL	- YOUR OWN RACE MIXED RACES DON'T KNOW	- MOST FAMILIES RECEIVED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE 60% RECEIVED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE HALF RECEIVED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE 40% RECEIVED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE NONE RECEIVED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
HOW WELL DO YOU GET ALONG WITH THE PEOPLE IN YOUR PROJECT?	WOULD YOU RATHER LIVE IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH PEOPLE OF:	WOULD YOU PREFER A NEIGHBOURHOOD WHERE:
22.	23,	24.

DES AMIS DE VOS ENFANTS?

28.

 ∞

DEPUIS VOTRE ARRIVEE?

25.

26.

27.

26,

///////////////////////////////////////			
NO YES, FOR THE WORSE YES, FOR THE BETTER	NO YES, FOR THE WORSE DON'T KNOW	SAME BACKGROUNDS DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS DOESN'T MATTER	VERY WELL QUITE WELL NOT WELL AT ALL HARDLY AT ALL NOT AT ALL
DO YOU FEEL YOU HAVE CHANGED SINCE MOVING HERE?	DO YOU FEEL THE NEIGHBOURHOOD HAS CHANGED SINCE YOU MOVED HERE?	IS IT BETTER FOR NEIGHBOURS, SAY THE NEAREST FIVE OR SIX, TO BE OF THE SAME RFLIGIOUS BACKGROUND?	HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE PARENTS OF YOUR CHILDRENS' FRIENDS?

27.

28.

22.

!/////////////////////////////////////		//// //////////	
Check One - SIMILAR FAMILY TYPES - DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES - DOESN'T MATTER	MOST SOME NONE HALF	YES Check One	- ALL SENIOR CITIZENS ALL FAMILIES HALF SENIORS AND FAMILIES TWO-THIRDS SENIORS
, IS IT BETTER FOR NEIGHBOURS, SAY THE NEAREST FIVE OR SIX, TO BE OF:	ABOUT HOW MANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD HAVE ABOUT THE SAME SPENDING MONEY AS YOU DO?	. DO YOU VISIT NEW FRIENDS YOU HAVE MADE SINCE MOVING TO THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD?	WHICH TYPE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WOULD YOU PREFER:
79'	30,	31.	32,

	//////////////////////////////////////	'/////////////////////////////////////	'
1 0 1	- TRES AGREABLE AGREABLE DESAGREABLE DESAGREABLE TRES DESAGREABLE	- OUI NON NE SAIS PAS	- A LA PORTE D'ENTRÉE - A L'ENTRÉE DE L'IMMEUBLE CONTRÉE DE L'IMMEUBLE COMICILIAIRE
	19, A VOTRE AVIS, QUE DIRAIENT LA PLUPART DES GENS AU SUJET DE VOTRE QUARTIER?	PENSEZ-VOUS AGIR DIFFÉREMMENT À CAUSE DFS REMARQUES OU AGISSEMENTS DE VOS VOISINS?	21. OÙ COMMENCEZ-VOUS À YRAIMENT VOUS SENTIR "CHEZ VOUS"?
	19,	20.	21.

!////////////////////////////////////	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
CHILDREN IN ALL CHILDREN IN SOME	Check One MOST SOME RONE HALF DON'T KNOW	- SIMILAR INCOME AS YOURSELF A MIXTURE OF INCOMES IT DOESN'T MATTER DON'T KNOW	MUCH CONTACT SOME CONTACT LITTLE CONTACT NO CONTACT HAVEN'T NOTICED
IN THE FIVE OR SIX UNITS NEAREST YOU, WOULD YOU PRFFER TO HAVE:	OF YOUR FIVE OR SIX NEAREST NEIGHBOURS, HOW MANY DO YOU KNOW BY NAME?	IS IT BETTER FOR NEIGHBOURS, SAY THE NEAREST FIVE OR SIX, TO HAVE	HAVE YOU HAD MUCH CONTACT WITH RESIDENTS OR NEIGHBOURS WHO ARE DIFFERENT FROM YOU IN INCOME, FAMILY TYPE, OR LIFESTYLE
	. 45	7,	. 92

18

	!////////////////////////////////////		
NO NO NO NO		'///#//#////	<u> </u>
Check One on YES	- DOES CHILDREN'S NOISE BOTHER YOU IN YOUR HOME?	YES NO NO NO	- SEPARATE BUILDINGS SEPARATE FLOORS
37, ABOUT THE CHILDREN IN YOUR PROJECT:		MOST NEIGHBOURHOODS HAVE TROUBLE WITH CHILDREN DAMAGING THINGS, DIGGING HOLES, BREAKING WINDOWS, ETC. DO YOU KNOW IF THESE PROBLEMS EXIST IN YOUR PROJECT?	BE MIXED, WOULD YOU PREFER:
37		38.	39.

14,

15.

12.

- SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES TWO PARENT FAMILIES SENIOR CITIZENS	CHANGED SOME OF YOUR IDEAS - CAUSED YOU TO JOIN NEW CLUBS OR ASSOCIATIONS - CAUSED YOU TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND SERVICES WHICH YOU HADN'T KNOWN OF BEFORE
40, IF FAMILIES WERE TO BE MIXED, WHICH NEIGHBOURS WOULD YOU PREFER:	41, HAS INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE DIFFERENT FROM YOURSELF:

'HHIHHIII

- EMPLOI Cochez une case - ASSISTANCE SOCIALE PENSION DE RETRAITE PENSION D'INVALIDITÉ AUTRE(S)	- EXCELLENT BON MAUVAIS TRÈS MAUVAIS MOYEN	Cochez une case par ligne
9. VEUILLEZ INDIQUER VOTRE PRINCIPALE SOURCE - EMPLOI - ASSISTANCE - PENSION DE - PENSION D' - AUTRE(S)	O. QUEL EST VOTRE ÉTAT DE SANTÉ COMPARATIVEMENT AUX AUTRES PERSONNES DE VOTRE ÂGE?	 AVEZ-VOUS EU DE LA DIFFICULTÉ À COMMUNIQUER À CAUSE DE LA LANGUE AVEC: - LA DIRECTION DE L'ENSEMBLE

PLEASE CONSIDER ALL SOURCES OF INCOME IN YOUR ANSWER,

IN MAKING	
ER IN	1VF?
MANAGER	F TO 1
S THE	PI ACI
ANT IS	ASANT
IMPORTANT IS	THIS A PLEASANT PLACE TO LIVE?
HOW	THIS
43,	

44. DO YOU FEEL THAT THE RULES AND REGULATIONS HERE ARE GENERALLY FAIR?

Check One	Check One	check one
DOLLARS PER YEAR 1 - 2,499 2,500 - 4,999 5,000 - 7,499 10,000 - 12,499 12,500 - 14,999 15,000 - 14,999 20,000 - 24,999 25,000 - 29,999 30,000 AND OVER	VERY IMPORTANT IMPORTANT NOT VERY IMPORTANT	YES NO DON'T KNOW

JNAUTÉ?	
DEPUIS COMBIEN DE TEMPS VIVEZ-VOUS DANS CETTE COMMUNAUTÉ?	
JS DANS CE	
VIVEZ-VO	
DE TEMPS	
COMBIEN	
DEPUIS	

3

N

DEPUIS COMBIEN DE TEMPS VIVEZ-VOUS DANS VOTRE LOGEMENT ACTUEL?

7

A COMBIEN SE MONTE VOTRE LOYER? <u>ب</u> 6, AVEZ-VOUS DÉJA HABITÉ DANS DES LOGEMENTS SOCIAUX AUPARAVANT?

DEPUIS COMBIEN DE TEMPS VIVEZ-VOUS DANS DES LOGEMENTS SOCIAUX?

PENSEZ-VOUS QUE VOTRE QUARTIER EST AGRÉABLE? ∞ •

' <i> </i>	//

Cochez une case - 0UI NON

Cochez une case - 0UI ...

NON -

- ACCEPTABLE ...

45,

. 94

- YOUR PRESENT HOME WITH EXISTING RULES A NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH NO RULES	- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AGREE DISAGREE DON'T KN - BUILDING MAINTENANCE AGREE DON'T KN - RENT COLLECTION PRACTICES AGREE DON'T KN - RELATIONS ANA AGEMENT - SOLVING TENANT PROBLEMS AGREE DON'T KN - SOLVING TENANT PROBLEMS AGREE DON'T KN	Check One on Each Line SATISFIED MAINTENANCE OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE OF THE EXTERIOR COLLECTING RENTS DEALING WITH UNRULY TENANTS
WOULD YOU RATHER LIVE IN:	DO YOU FEEL THAT TENANTS' ORGANIZATIONS HELP TO IMPROVE;	ARE YOU SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUR PROJECT REGARDING:

47.

SONDAGE D'OPINION LOCATAIRES DE LOGEMENTS SOCIAUX

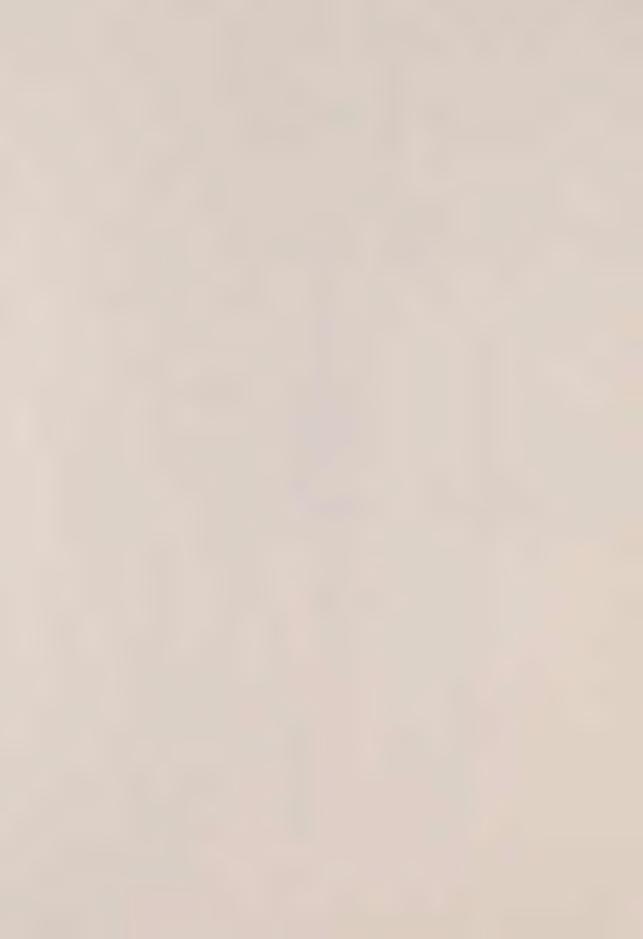
DOMICILIAIRE:	Cochez une case	Une ligne par membre de la famille	ANNÉE DE NAISSANCE SEXE	-	-	familiar.	-				
NOM DE L'ENSEMBLE DOMICILIAIRE: ADRESSE:	PERSONNES ÂGÉES CAMILLE MONOPARENTALE CAMILLE BIPARENTALE	Une lign	AN MEMBRE:		CONJOINI/PARIENAIRE	AINE(E)	ZE ENFANI	SE ENFANI	4E ENFANI	DE ENFANI	AUI RE(S)
ENSEMBLE DOMICILIAIRE No: EB 0 C DATE: 80 0.8 J	1. TYPE DE LOCATAIRE:			2. AGE ET SEXE DES MEMBRES DE LA FAMILLE: -			t	1	1	1	1

SONDAGE D'OPINION

LOCATAIRES DE LOGEMENTS SOCIAUX

RÉALISÉ PAR LE:
SECRÉTARIAT DES POLITIQUES ET DES PROGRAMMES DE LOGEMENT
MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT
POUR LE COMPTE DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ DE LOGEMENT DE L'ONTARIO

JUILLET - AOÛT 1980



APPENDIX B

Description of Projects Comprising the Sample

Project A

- A mixed project of families and senior citizens.
- It comprises both apartment and row units. Seniors are largely accommodated in the apartment units, families in both apartment and row units, 302 units in all.
- Facilities such as public transit, shops, schools, hospitals and recreation areas close at hand are readily accessible.
- Child play equipment for both pre-schoolers and teens exist on site and in the neighbourhood.
- The senior citizen apartment building adjoins the others, but is separated by fencing and locked doors. Seniors have their own fenced-in green area at the ground level and a large and well-furnished recreation room and patio or the roof of the apartment structure.
- Underground parking is provided for tenants; above ground for visitors. Rowdy driving habits were observed to continue even though speed bumps had been installed.
- Evidence of petty vandalism (graffiti and spraypainted or broken playground equipment) was found,
 litter of various types (paper to broken beer bottles)
 was observed. A few parked cars appeared to be
 abandoned or nearing abandonment.

- Apartment units had balconies, rows has privacy fencing creating semi-private backyards. A common area existed (comprised of the hogsback area, the basketball court, second playground below the apartment). The common areas were not immediately accessible from the semi-private areas.
- The project is managed from the downtown office of the Sudbury Housing Authority and is patrolled by security guards on long weekends and other occasions known to be periods of rowdy behaviour.

Project B

- This is a mixed project of families and senior
- It comprises both apartment and row units. Seniors in the apartment and families in the row units; 314 units in all.
- Facilities such as public transit, shops, schools, hospitals, and recreation areas are very close at hand.
- Child play facilities for both pre-schoolers and teens exist on site or within sight of the project.
- The senior citizen apartment is separate from the row units, seniors have their own recreation room.
- Underground parking is abundant.
- There was no evidence of petty vandalism on site; some of the units were well cared for by tenants while others were untidy.

- Apartment units had balconies, rows had privacy fencing creating semi-private backyards with a common backyard area.
- The project is managed by an on-site manager. The project is patrolled by a security guard service.

Project C

- This is a senior citizen apartment structure of 88 units.
- Facilities such as shops were not found in the area, but were made accessible through a special bus service, once a week. Public transit was readily accessible.
- There is a pleasant recreation room which leads out onto the well-kept lawns. The flower gardens surrounding the project were maintained by tenants.
- Above ground parking exists behind the project; it is on a hill making access difficult to some and inaccessible during winter storms.
- There was no indication of vandalism on site.
- Apartment units had balconies and the surrounding grounds provided a common area.
- The project is managed from the downtown office of the London Housing Authority.
- The project has a tenants' organization which is responsible for the security and grounds clean-up of the project. Two tenants are provided with free rent for acting as security agents, one is on call 24 hours a day.

Project D

- This is a family project comprising 108 row units.
- It is separated from the main street by a private apartment surrounded by a very tall chain link fence.
- Facilities such as shops, schools, public transit and recreation areas are nearby. There is no on-site recreation room.
- Child play areas exist behind the units for preschoolers while teens could walk to a neighbouring open space.
- There was no evidence of vandalism on the site.

 Differences in the way tenants maintained their units was found. Some litter was noticed. Roadways were being used as play areas.
- Units had privacy fencing creating semi-private backyards with a common area.
- The project is managed from the downtown office of the London Housing Authority.
- The project has an active tenant organization. This organization is given the responsibility for grounds clean-up and project security. There was more litter seen in the surrounding private housing than in this project.

Project E

- Consists of 75 row units for families and 16 row units for senior citizens.
- It is adjacent to several hundred F/P units built in the 1950's, of which some were sold to tenants in the early 1970's. It adjoins a large (159 unit) family project, OH-12.
- In outward appearance there were few signs of vandalism, although there were indications of wear and tear and of patching which did not match original materials. The building is now twenty years old.
- Children are forbidden to play games on the grassed areas, large warning signs abound. Children play on the streets instead. Use of the nearby school grounds for playtime activities appeared negligible.
- The project is well served by public transit and is adjacent to major arterial roads for vehicular access to other facilities.
- Schools and high schools are in the neighbourhood.
- Other facilities, shopping etc. are not within walking distance. They are accessible by public transit and car.
- No special security services are provided to the project; tenants are to deal directly with the Hamilton Police.
- The project is managed from a nearby office.

Project F

- Composed of three contiguous projects, a senior citizen apartment of 114 units, a senior citizen ground oriented row of 20 units and a ground oriented family project of 69 row units. There is a tall chain link fence dividing the family from the senior citizen projects.
- The project is adjacent to a small shopping plaza with other facilities (shopping, restaurant and entertainment) nearby along a major arterial road.
- Public transport is readily available.
- There is a free bus service provided to senior citizens on a weekly basis. It takes them to a larger shopping centre.
- Schools, churches and other facilities are nearby,
- In the senior citizen apartment there is a large common room which is in regular use by tenants.
- In the family project, there are two equipped playgrounds for pre-schoolers and younger children, but no facilities for teenagers.
- No security services are provided in the project.
- The project is managed from a central management office.

APPENDIX C

Posters and Handbills

Posters and handbills were made up to invite residents to attend the group interview meeting and to participate in the opinion poll if they were unable to attend the group meeting.





MOTICE TO ALL TENANTS!

We need your help

The Ministry of Housing and the Ontario Housing Corporation would like to know your opinions about several important issues.

You are invited to a meeting to discuss these issues and express your opinions.

Place:	
Date:	
Time:	

Please attend!

Bring a neighbour!

Refreshments will be served





AVIS À TOUS LES LOCATAIRES!

Nous avons besoin de vous!

Le ministère du Logement
et la Société de logement
de l'Ontario aimeraient
connaître votre opinion sur
plusieurs questions
importantes.

Nous vous invitons donc à une réunion pour en discuter.

Date:
Heure:

Soyez des nôtres!

Amenez un voisin!

Des rafráichissements y seront servis.





NOTICE TO ALL TENANTS!

If you missed the recent meeting on tenant opinion but want to make your views known, you still can!

Blank Questionnaires in stamped and preaddressed envelopes are available from your Project Manager.

Instructions are provided and your answers will remain confidential.





AVIS À TOUS LES LOCATAIRES!

Si vous n'avez pas pu assister à la réunion mais désirez exprimer votre point de vue, il en est encore temps!

Vous pouvez vous procurer des questionnaires et des enveloppes-réponses affranchies au bureau du gérant de votre immeuble.

Des instructions
accompagnent le
questionnaire. Vos réponses
resteront strictement
confidentielles.

APPENDIX D

CROSS-TABULATED RESPONSES BY QUESTION

The tables in this appendix are the responses to the questions which were posed in the questionnaire. In each case, the question is restated and the responses show the number of responses per cell, the percentage of total responses represented, the percentage of responses in each row and the percentage of responses in each column.

For example, from the first question regarding previous residence in public housing: 9 senior citizens responded affirmatively; 9 is 4.41% of the 204 total responses; 9 is 39.13% of the 23 affirmative responses (row total); 9 is 6.77% of the 133 senior citizens who responded (column total).

A. Overall Respondent

1. Have you previously lived in Public Housing?

		I PARENT			INO IRESPONSE	TOTAL
YES	9 4.41 39.13 6.77	2.45 21.74 15.15	34.78	4.35	0	23
но	118 57.84 67.43 88.72	16.00		2.94 3.43 85.71	0.98 1.14 100.00	175 85.78
NO RESPONSE	6 2.94 100.00 4.51	0	0	0	0	2.94
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	2	204

2. What is the prime source of household income?

		I PARENT			INO	
EMPLOYMENT	1 0.49	6 2.94 24.00 18.18	8.33	0.00	0.49	25 12.25
SOCIAL ASSIST.	1 4.90	8.82 60.00 54.55	0.98	1		30 14.71
RETIRE. PENSION	48.53 91.67	4 1.96 3.70 12.12	1 4 1 1.96 1 3.70	0		52.94
DISABLE PENSION	3.92	4 1.96 16.67 12.12	5 2.45 20.83	3.43	į i	24 11.76
	1 0.49 100.00 1 0.75	1	0	0	0	0.49
OTHER	6.86 87.50 10.53	1 0.49 1 6.25 1 3.03	0.49 6.25 3.45	i i	0	16 7.84
TOTAL .	133 65.20	33	29 14.22	7	0.98	204

3. What is your gross annual household income?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT						
COL PCT		11 PARENT		1		
\$1-2,499	6 2.94 54.55 4.51	1 3 1.47	1 0.49	0.49	1	
\$2,500-4,999	19.61 71.43 30.08	1 11 5.39 19.64 33.33	0.98 3.57 6.90	3 1.47 5.36 42.86	! !	56 27.45
\$5,000-7,499	1 27 1 13.24 1 67.50 1 20.30	3.92 20.00 24.24	1.96 10.00 13.79	2.50	 	40 19.61
\$7,500-9,999	! 11 5.39 52.38 8.27	5 2.45 23.81 15.15	2.45 23.81 17.24	0	0	21 10.29
\$10,000-12,499	1.47	1 0.49 12.50	1 1.96 50.00 1 13.79	0	0	3.92-
\$12,500-14,999		0	•		0	3 1.47
115,000-19,999	1 0.49 16.67	0	5 2.45 83.33	0		6 2.94
\$20,000-24,999	0 	i i	0.49 100.00 3.45	0		. 0.49
\$25,000-29,999	0 	0	1 0.49 100.00 3.45	0	0	0.49
NO RESPONSE	1 78.95	15.15	9.38	6.25 28.57	6.25	
TOTAL	133 65.20	33		7	2 0.98	

B. Mixing Family and Senior Citizen Tenants

1. If families were to be mixed, which neighbours would you prefer?

		II PARENT			NO RESPONSE	TOTAL
SINGLE PARENT	25.00	6 2.94 50.00 18.18	16.67	1	0.49 8.33 50.00	12 5.88
2 PARENT FAMILY	10.29	5.39	9.31	0.98		53 25.98
SENIOR CITIZENS	85.29	9 4.41 8.82 27.27	1.96 3.92 13.79	0.98		102 50.00
NO PREFERENCE	3 1.47 37.50 2.26	0.49	1.96		0	3.92
NO RESPONSE	65.52	6 2.94 20.69 18.18		1.47 10.34 42.86	0.49	14.22
TOTAL	133		29	7	•	204

2. If senior citizens and families were mixed, which would you prefer?

		1 PARENT			INO I	TOTAL
SEP. BUILDINGS	42.16	17 6.33 13.71 51.52	9.31	0.98	i i I I	124 60.78
SEP. FLOORS	7.35	1 1.96 1 17.39 1 12.12	0.98	0.98	i i	23 11.27
MIXED FLOORS	8.82	28.21	2.94	1.47	0.49	-
NO PREFERENCE	0	0	0.49 100.00 3.45		0	0.49
NO RESPONSE		0.49 5.88 3.03	5.88 3.45		1 0.49 5.88 50.00	
TOTAL	133 65.20		29	7	_	

3. Would you prefer to live in a neighbourhood with people of your same race or mixed races?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	 	11 PARENT	le pagent	Investor	tun l	
COL PGI			FAMILY		RESPONSE	TOTAL
YOUR OHN RACE	53 25.98 70.67 39.85	13 6.37 17.33 39.39	3.43 9.33		0	75 36.76
MIXED RACES	35 17.16 58.33 26.32	10 1 4.90 1 16.67 1 30.30	12 5.88 20.00 41.38	1.47 5.00 42.86	0	60 29.41
DO NOT KNOW	29 14.22 59.18 21.80	9 4.41 18.37 27.27	10 4.90 20.41 34.48	0.49 2.04 14.29	0	49 24.02
NO RESPONSE	16 1 7.84 1 80.00 1 12.03	1 0.49 5.00 3.03	0	0.49 5.00	2 0.98 10.00 100.00	20 9.80
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	0.98	204

4. Is it better for neighbours to be of the same religious background?

	 - senior citizen	11 PARENT	2 PARENT		INO I	TOTAL
SAME BACKGROUNDS	10 .4.90 71.43 7.52	0.49	0.98	0.49	-	6.86
DIFF. BACKGROUND	5 2.45 100.00 3.76		0 	0	0	5 2.45
DOES NOT MATTER			1 12.25	2.94	0.49	74.51
DO NOT KNOW	9 4.41 69.23 6.77	0.98	0.98	0	0	6.37
NO RESPONSE	18 8.82 90.00 13.53	1 0.49 1 5.00 1 3.03	1	0 	0.49 5.00 50.00	9.80
TOTAL	133	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	0.98	204

5. Is it better for neighbours to have similar or a mixture of incomes?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	 SENIOR CITIZEN	11 PARENT	12 PARENT		INO IRESPONSE	 TOTAL
SIMILAR INCOME	1 13 1 6.37 1 65.00 1 9.77	1.47	10.00	0.98	0	9.80
MIX OF INCOMES	6 2.94 75.00 4.51	0.49 10.49 12.50 3.03	12.50	0	0	3.92
DOES NOT HATTER	83 40.69 62.41 62.41		10.29	4 1.96 3.01 57.14	0	133 65.20
DO NOT KNOW	17 8.33 62.96 12.78	1.47	18.52	1 0.49 3.70 14.29	1 0.49 3.70 50.00	27 13.24
NO RESPONSE	14 6.86 87.50 10.53	0.49 6.25 3.03	0	0 	0.49 6.25 50.00	16 7.84
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16 18	29	7 3.43	2 0.98	204

6. What proportion of neighbours would you prefer were employed?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	 - SENIOR CITIZEN	I PAPENT	IS PARENT		1NO	
MOST FAHILIES	51.28	16 7.84 20.51 48.48	9.80	0.98		78 38.24
60%	36.36	2.94 54.55		0.49 9.09 14.29		5.39
50%	31.25	8 3.92 50.00 24.24	1.47		0	16 7.84
40%	0.49 50.00 0.75		0 1	0.49 50.00 14.29	0	0.98
HONE	16 7.84 88.89 12.03	1	0.49 5.56	0.49		18 8.82
NO OPINION	6 2.94 60.00 4.51		4 1.96 40.00 13.79		0	10 4.90
NO RESPONSE	61 29.90 88.41 45.86	3 1.47 4.35 9.09	1.45	2.90 1	2 0.98 2.90 100.00	69 33.82
TOTAL	133	33 16.18	29 14.22	3.43	0.98	204

7. What proportion of neighbours would you prefer to be social assistance recipients?

		11 PARENT			INO I	
MOST FAMILIES	6.86 73.68 10.53	1.47 15.79 9.09	0.49 5.26 3.45	0.49 5.26 14.29		9.31
602	6.02	0.98 10.67 6.06	3.45	0	1 0.49 0.49 8.33 50.00	12 5.88
50%	7 3.43 38.89	7 3.43 38.69 21.21	1.96		0 1	18 8.82
40%		2.45	16.67	0.49	1 1	18 8.82
NONE	12.25	9 4.41 20.00 27.27	4.41	0.98	1 I	45 22.06
NO OPINION	3.92 47.06	.2 0.98 11.76 6.06	3.43		0	17 8.33
NO RESPONSE	82.67	2.45 6.67 15.15	1.96	1.47	0.49 1.33	36.76
TOTAL		33 16.18				204

8. Would you prefer all, some or none of your neighbours to have children?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT	!			-		
COL PCT		II PARENT			NO RESPONSE	TOTAL
CHILDREN IN ALL	0.98 8.00 1.50	2.94	6.86	0.98 8.00		
CHILDREN IN SOME	21 10.29 36.21 15.79	10.78	6.37	0.98 3.45	0	58 28.43
NO CHILDREN	88 43.14 91.67 66.17	1.96	0.98	2.08	i	96 47.06
NO RESPONSE	22 10.78 88.00 16.54	0.49 4.00 3.03		1 0.49 4.00 14.29	4.00	25 12.25
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	0.98	204

C. Tenant Concerns

1. At what point do you feel you have arrived "home"?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	CITIZEN	11 PARENT	FAMILY			
AT YOUR DOOR	63 30.88 62.38 47.37	18 8.82 17.82 54.55	15 7.35 14.85 51.72	5 2.45 4.95 71.43	0 	101- 49.51
	16.18 84.62 24.81	0.98 5.13 6.06	1.47 7.69 10.34	0.49 2.56 14.29		
STR AROUND BUILD	0.98 25.00	•	0.98 25.00 6.90	0		8 3,92
FIRST SEE BUILD.	1 5.39 73.33 8.27	0.00	1.47 20.00 10.34	0.49 6.67 14.29	0	15 7.35
AREA NEAR BUILD.	8 3.92 38.10	8 3.92 38.10 24.24	5 2.45 23.81	0	0	10.29
NO RESPONSE	7.84 80.00 12.03	1 0.49 5.00 3.03	1 0.49 5.00 3.45	0	0.98 10.00 100.00	9.80
TOTAL	133	16.18	29	7	2	204

2. Do you feel safe here walking alone at night?

		PARENT			INO	TOTAL
YES	42 20.59 58.33 31.58	4.90		2.45	0	72 35.29
но	82 40.20 68.91 61.65	10.78	5.88 10.08	0.98	0.84	119 58.33
NO PREFERENCE	1 0.49 25.00 0.75	3.49 25.00 3.03	2 0.98 50.00 6.90	1	0	1.96
NO RESPONSE	8 3.92 88.89 6.02	0	0 ·	0	1 0.49 11.11 50.00	4.41
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	2 0.98	204

3. Most neighbourhoods have trouble with children damaging things...do you know if these problems exist in your project?

		1 PARENT			INO I	TOTAL
	ICTITZEN	TEATILET .	FAULUE		RESPONSE	IOIAL
YES	44 21.57 44.44 33.08	13.73	24 11.76 24.24 82.76		1.01	99 48.53
НО	47 23.04 79.66 35.34	1.96	4 1.96 6.78 13.79	4 1.96 6.78 57.14		.59 28.92
NO PREFERENCE	1 0.49 100.00 0.75	0	0	0	0	0.49
NO RESPONSE	41 20.10 91.11 30.83	0.49	1 0.49 2.22 3.45	2.22	2.22	45 22.06
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	0.98	204

4. Would you rather live in your present home with the existing rules or a neighbourhood with no rules?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROH PCT	1 1 i					
COL PCT	SENIOR CITIZEN	11 PARENT			NO RESPONSE	TOTAL
EXISTING RULES	113 55.39 62.78 84.96	15.20	29 14.22 16.11 100.00	6 2.94 3.33 85.71	1 0.49 0.56 50.00	180
WITH NO RULES	4 1.96 80.00 3.01	1 0.49 20.00 3.03	0	0	0	5 2.45
NO RESPONSE	1 16 7.84 84.21 12.03	1 0.49 5.26 3.03	0	1 0.49 5.26 14.29	1 0.49 5.26 50.00	19 9.31
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	2 0.98	204

5. Do you feel the rules and regulations here are generally fair?

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT		11 PARENT		,	ÎNO RESPONSE	 TOTAL
YES	89 43.63 64.49 66.92	10.29		2.45		138 67.65
NO	17 8.33 62.96 12.78		0.98	0.49	3.70	27 13.24
DO NOT KNOW	10 4.90 58.82 7.52	17.65	1.96 23.53 13.79	0 	0	17 8.33
NO RESPONSE	17 8.33 77.27 12.78	1.47	0.49	0.49 4.55 14.29	0	22 10.78
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	2 0.98	204

6. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the management of your project regarding the enforcing of rules?

	CITIZEN	l PARENT	2 PARENT		INO	TOTAL
SATISFIED	43 21.08 58.11 32.33	1 4.90 1 4.90 1 13.51 1 30.30	16 7.84 21.62 55.17	2.45 6.76	0	74 36.27
DISSATISFIED	28 13.73 54.90 21.05	13 6.37 25.49 39.39	10 4.90 19.61 34.48	0	0	51 25.00
NO PREFERENCE	0	0.49 100.00 3.03	0	0	0	0.49
NO RESPONSE	62 30.39 79.49 46.62	9 4.41 11.54 27.27	3 1.47 3.85 10.34	2 0.98 2.56 28.57	2 0.98 2.56 100.00	78 38.24
TOTAL	133 65.20	33 16.18	29 14.22	7 3.43	2 0.98	204

7. How important is the manager in making this a pleasant place to live?

manger or a						
PERCENT ROW PCT		la nuncie	ia naneuw	INVOLDITA	luo I	
	SENIOR	1 PARENT	FAHILY		RESPONSE	TOTAL
VERY IMPORTANT			10.78	1.96	0.49	136 66.67
IMPORTANT	14 6.86 46.67 10.53	4.90	1.96	0.98		30 14.71
NOT VERY IMPORT.			G 	0	0	3 1.47
NOT IMPORTANT	6 2.94 85.71 4.51	0.49	0	0	1 0 1 1	3.43
NO RESPONSE .	22 10.78 78.57 16.54	1 0.49 3.57 3.03	1.47	3.57	0.49	28 13.73
TOTAL	133 65.20	33			2 0.98	204

8. How do you feel about living in public housing?

					INO	
VERY SATISFIED	23.04	2.45 3.20 15.15	2.94	1.47		61 29.90
SATISFIED	31.86	7.35 1 15.15	7.35	1.47	0.49 1 1.01 50.00	48.53
DISSATISFIED	3.92 42.11	6 2.94 31.58 18.18	1.96	0.49 5.26	i i	19 9.31
VERY UNSATISFIED	1.47	1.47 50.00 9.09		0 	0	2.94
NO OPINION	2.45	1 4 1.96 28.57	1.96	i I	1 0.49 1 7.14 1 50.00	6.86
NO RESPONSE	5 2.45 100.00 3.76	6 6 8 0	0	0	0	5 2,45
TOTAL		33 16.18			2 0.98	204

9. What do the members of your family who live elsewhere think of your living in public housing?

		11 PARENT				
	79.63	2.45 9.26	7.41	3.70	1	54 26.47
SATISFIED	1 45 22.06 59.21	13 6.37 17.11 39.39	14 6.86 18.42	1.47 3.95	0.49	37.25
DISSATISFIED	2.94	6 2.94 40.00 18.18	20.00		0	15 7.35
VERY UNSATISFIED	40.00	1.96 40.00 1.12.12	10.00	10.00		4.90
	4 1.96 80.00 3.01			0.49 20.00 14.29	0	5 2.45
NO OPINION	6.86		3.43		0	26 12.75
	17 8.33 94.44 12.78	1	0		0.49 5.56 50.00	
TOTAL	133 65.20	33	29	7	0.98	204









